



SEVEN CUBANS TAKE PAY.

AMERICAN GIFT NOT APPRECIATED IN HAVANA.

TOO EARLY TO PREDICT WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE ISLAND—STRANGE SCENE IN THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

Havana, May 27.—Seven Cubans were paid \$75 each as the result of the first day's distribution of the money allotted by the United States for the payment of the Cuban soldiers. The cash of the members of the former Military Assembly to prevent the soldiers from accepting the gift of the United States and giving up their arms is successful, therefore, so far as Havana is concerned. It is too early to predict what will be done in other cities and in the interior, but the indications are that the money will not be asked for to any great extent. Some arms may possibly be turned in voluntarily.

The anti-Gomez and anti-American elements are cheerful to-night, thinking that the Americans are baffled and angry. Governor-General Brooke does not regard to-day as settling the question or as especially significant. A few privates in this city and a number of officers have had sufficient influence to intimidate some who were otherwise willing to accept the American terms, but different results are expected in the country districts.

WAITING FOR APPLICANTS.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the hour set to begin the payment of the troops, Major Francis S. Dodge, of the Paymaster's Department, drove up a four-mule team with \$30,000 in gold and \$8,000 in silver. Six guards accompanied him, and details of men from the 8th Infantry were under arms to preserve order among the mobs which he was supposed, would gather. Colonel George M. Randall, of the 8th Infantry, was present as Commissioner of the United States.

General Ruiz Rivera, who was to-day inducted into the office of Civil Governor of Havana, was there to receive the arms, with a representative of General Gomez, four or five Cuban officers and fifteen reporters. Half a dozen American clerks, with the rolls of the Cuban Army, sat at a long table at the headquarters of the 8th Regiment. A bag of gold was displayed, but there were no applicants for a share of it. The spectators spent the time in discussing why no Cubans appeared. General Rivera said that though there were 4,519 enrolled privates and non-commissioned officers in the Fourth Corps of them lived in Havana. He explained that they were outside the city, and would probably appear at other places in the province and get their appointments. Nearly all the officers, he added, are in Havana.

The representative of Gomez, who has been acting with the latter in the interviews with Governor-General Brooke, took a gloomy view of the affair. He said the Americans had made a mistake in stipulating that the Cubans must give up their arms, as this had caused a bad impression among the Cubans.

CUBAN OFFICERS PLEASED.

A group of Cuban officers, who proved to be some of General Mayia Rodriguez's staff, had in the meanwhile assembled. They smiled at each other, twisted their mustaches and grew confident as the quarter-hours passed and no soldiers appeared. Finally they jested in a quiet way at the whole proceeding.

Toward 11 o'clock an unarmed colored man in a Cuban uniform came across the dusty square, attended by all the American spectators. He was shown to the paymaster, but turned out to be an "assistant," or camp follower. The American military men consulted together, and as it was thought he was not entitled to a share of the \$30,000, his name not being on the rolls, he was dismissed.

Major Scott, General Ludlow's Adjutant, sent word that a man named Harris, a Cuban-American, serving a sentence in the Penitentiary, would be sent under guard to get his \$75, so at least one man was sure to take the gratuity. About four hundred men had been expected.

At noon General Rivera went away, remarking that it was wasting his time to stay there, and Major Dodge went to the Trocha to inform Governor-General Brooke of the state of affairs.

Four professed privates appeared at about 11:30 without arms, but as their names were not on the rolls, they were not paid.

Two hours elapsed after the application of the four professed privates, whose demands were refused, owing to their lack of proof of service, before any applicant appeared who furnished satisfactory evidence that he had served in the Cuban Army. Several persons applied, but were refused because they could not furnish the necessary proof. Some were musicians and others hospital attendants, but all were without the necessary voucher.

FIRST MAN TO BE PAID OFF.

It seemed for a long time as though none would qualify, but early in the afternoon one man, about twenty-six years old, arrived, and gave his name as Hilario Equivel Perez. He said that he had been an orderly at General Gomez's headquarters. He had no arms, but said that his duty consisted in gathering forage for the horses and hunting for food, etc. After some delay the necessary papers were signed and the money was handed over.

Colonel Randall found one man threatening persons who wished to apply, and ordered him off the premises.

Within the next two hours six more men were paid, though not one of them had a receipt for arms surrendered, but each proved that he had been connected with the army in the capacity of a servant. Throughout the afternoon Colonel Randall and the others connected with the disbursement of the fund waited patiently until, early in the evening, the Assembly spies declared out of patience. Colonel Randall believed that when the paymasters leave the city they will find that the soldiers in the province will receive the American bounty, which, through false stories and possibly through the intimidation of certain Cuban officers has been practically refused here.

The English edition of "La Lucha" publishes an editorial which has caused comment among the Army officers, inciting the men not to receive the money; though, strangely, the Spanish edition of the paper, a few days ago, advised loyal Cubans to accept the American terms. The payment will continue to-morrow, and it is considered likely that most cases so far are little more than boys, and are mainly those whom the Cubans call "blockaders," having joined the army after the American blockade of Havana made food scarce. The names of few of these appeared on the list, and each man was sent to bring an officer to swear to his identity and to his service. Where all appeared to be above board the men were paid on this proof, even though their names do not appear on the lists.

ACTION OF CUBANS IN SANTA CLARA.

Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, May 27.—The generals of the Cubans in this district met here yesterday, adopted anti-Gomez resolutions, agreed to disband their commands and to cause their arms to be surrendered to the alcaldes, but to accept no money for them.

IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

FINDING OF THE CIVIL SECTION OF THE COURT OF CASSATION.

NEW COURT-MARTIAL RECOMMENDED FOR DREYFUS—PRISONER WILL PROBABLY BE BROUGHT BACK TO PARIS.

Paris, May 27.—Early this afternoon it was rumored that the President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, M. Ballot de Beaurup, had reported to the President of the Court of Cassation, M. Mazeau, in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus trial, and resending the prisoner before a court-martial. This, later in the day, was confirmed by a direct statement that the President of the Civil Section had so reported to the President of the Court of Cassation.

It is believed the report is practically certain to be accepted by the Court of Cassation, and means that Dreyfus will be brought back to France and retried.

From the President of the Court of Cassation the Dreyfus report will pass into the hands of the Procureur-General, M. Manau.

The proceedings in the case will be public, although the greater part of the courtroom has been reserved for ticket-holders.

The procedure will consist of the reading of the report of M. Ballot de Beaurup, followed by a speech by Maître Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, and the address of the Public Prosecutor, M. Manau. The court will then retire to deliberate upon a verdict, which, it is expected, will be rendered on Friday or Saturday.

DREYFUS TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

London, May 28.—Special dispatches from Paris received here say the Government officially announces that Dreyfus will be tried by a court-martial, the sittings of which will be held in a garrison town distant from Paris.

HARRISON AND LOUBET MEET.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AND THE PRESIDENT DISCUSS ARBITRATION.

Paris, May 27.—Ex-President Harrison, accompanied by General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador, this morning had an interview, lasting a quarter of an hour, with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The interview was of the most cordial character.

This afternoon General Harrison and Ambassador Porter called upon President Loubet. After a ceremonious introduction, the former and the actual Presidents dropped all formality and conversed in the most friendly manner upon topics of interest to the two countries.

M. Loubet said he was especially pleased to meet Mr. Harrison, who was "doubly his colleague, both being heads of sister republics and both lawyers." He also said he desired to congratulate Mr. Harrison upon the mission with which he had been entrusted, and which had brought him to Paris, and expressed gratification that the Venezuelan Commission had elected to meet in France.

Mr. Harrison replied in a similar vein, saying he was rejoiced at the meeting of the Commission in Paris, as it gave him an opportunity of visiting for the first time a country for which he had the most profound admiration, and which was united to his own by so many inseparable bonds. He then thanked M. Loubet for the cordial hospitality shown the Commissioners, whose mission was one of peace, and for the interest shown in their work.

The President and ex-president then drifted to the general subject of arbitration. Mr. Harrison expressing the view that it was essential, in order to make the use of arbitration general, that the representative idea should be eliminated from such tribunals. In order that they should retain purely judicial character every member of arbitration tribunals should, he thought, be absolutely indifferent to the individual interests of the parties in litigation.

In the course of an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, Mr. Harrison said that President Loubet seemed to be a sincere friend of arbitration. Mr. Harrison said that the original date for the meeting of the Commission was chosen with a view to enabling the American members to return to the United States in October; but, under present circumstances, Professor de Maertens had fixed the new date for June 15, as he expected that his part of the business at The Hague would be over then. He added that, although it was difficult to say when the work of the Commission would be completed, he hoped it would be terminated by the end of August.

The Commission, he said, would probably hold four meetings, each of four hours' duration. This means from eight to ten weeks of effective work, into which will be crowded the whole case, with the pleadings of counsel.

Regarding the principal object for which the Commission was organized, Mr. Harrison said he had been called would not be attained, but that some form of arbitration, or a step toward its adoption, may be the outcome of the meeting.

Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison have accepted an invitation to the Parliamentary dinner to be given by President Loubet on Monday next.

The American University Club will give a Memorial Day banquet on Monday, which will be presided over by United States Ambassador Ireland. Ex-President Harrison and Archbishop Foster will be the guests of honor. The first toast will be "The French Officers in the War of Independence," to which the Marquis de Rochambeau will respond. Ex-President Harrison will make a short speech.

TO PROTECT INVESTMENTS.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS MAY ASSIST IN THE CASE OF AN IMPRISONED CHINESE PROMOTER.

San Francisco, May 27 (Special).—Word has just been received officially in this city, throwing light on the threatened descent of the Italian warships on San-Moon Bay. These ships may proceed to Peking and actively engage in the defense of the noted Chinese reformer, Jet Sing Hoon. The latter, until a few months ago, occupied a high official position in the Shanai Province. Jet Sing Hoon conceived the idea of developing the rich resources of his province and applied to the Government for permission to raise the millions needed to build railways and carry out the other allied projects. The permission, according to Hoon, was granted, and the money was obtained from the Italian Government.

About this time the San-Moon Bay demands arose, and the Chinese Government accused Hoon of being responsible because of his loan and his radical ideas. He was placed in a dungeon, and his case placed before the official Board of Punishment, in Peking. They reported to the Government that the case was too complicated for them to handle, and requested the appointment of a special Commissioner to investigate.

The Government asserts that the endorsement to the petition is a forgery, but nothing had been done up to the time the advices were mailed to this city. The Italian Government has taken up the defense of Hoon, alleging that his petition was properly indorsed, and that it had nothing to do with the San-Moon Bay trouble. One of the chief objects of the advance of the Italian warships on China is to take up the defense of Hoon.

INCREASED STEAMSHIP SERVICE. By Plant Line Boston to Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown. Literature, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED

A CLERGYMAN ASSERTS THAT THEY HAVE NO SOULS.

THE REV. MR. HASKKARL DECLARES THAT THE NEGRO IS A BEAST, AND ATTEMPTS TO PROVE HIS SURPRISING STATEMENTS FROM THE BIBLE.

Colored people in Pennsylvania are greatly stirred up over a book called "The Missing Link; or, the Negro's Ethnological Status," by the Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarrl, pastor of the Second Lutheran Church of Chambersburg, Penn., and the feeling is re-echoed here by those who have seen the book.

The Rev. Mr. Hasskarrl denies that the negro is descended from Adam and Eve, and seeks to prove that he is Darwin's missing link. The author produces arguments intended to show that Shem, Ham and Japheth were white, and that their descendants are the same.

"Look into your Bible," Mr. Hasskarrl says; "look into contemporaneous and concurrent history—look at existing facts outside of the Bible, and running from the Flood down to the present day, and hear the prophet of God definitely say, 'Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?' (Jer. xiii, 23)—the Ethiopian 'black,' both beasts; and when you have so looked you will be forced to exclaim, True, every word true!"

"IN THE ARK AS A BEAST."

Answering his own question as to how the negro got into the ark, Mr. Hasskarrl says that "by the logic of facts—deductive historical reasoning—he could only enter it as a beast, and along with the beast." Mr. Hasskarrl contends that the negro was created before Adam and Eve because they "were the last beings of God's creation on earth, and being the last, the negro must have existed before they were created; for he is here now, and not being their offspring, it follows from this logic of facts that he was on the earth before them, and if on the earth before Adam, that he is inevitably a beast, and as a beast entered the ark."

Let us see if it is in philosophic harmony with God's order among animals in their creation. . . . We take the monkey and trace him likewise through the upward and advancing orders—baboon, orang-outang and gorilla, up to the negro, another noble animal, the noblest of the beast creation—the negro by Ariel—the scientists' long-sought-for 'Missing Link.' "The difference between the higher orders of the monkey and the negro is slight, and consists merely in one thing: The negro can utter sounds that can be imitated; hence he could talk with Adam and Eve, for they could imitate his sounds. This is the foundation of language."

The difference between the monkey species and the negro tribes is one of natural variety and gradation, according to environment only, and not of a kind. . . . Even the Greek word, "homo," signifies a being that can look upward—indicates the difference between the white man immortal and the negro soulless, wanting in personality."

WHAT HE THINKS CAUSED THE FLOOD.

The Rev. Mr. Hasskarrl seriously asserts that intermarriage between the whites and the negroes was the sin which resulted in the Flood. He says that later on, Nimrod was addicted to miscegenation, and that he directed and managed the great multitude that undertook to build the tower of Babel. "This multitude," he says, "were mostly negroes," and their object was to put up a building whereby they should reach Heaven and escape a second flood for the same sin.

Hasskarrl lives as his reason for writing the book a desire to stop the loss of life in missionary efforts in Africa, which he refers to as "Nature's death-deck," to "perpetrate the same sin," and the dumber of a species of a race of men without souls."

DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE.

THE REV. DR. T. W. HENDERSON AND OTHERS REPLY TO THE AUTHOR.

"The Missing Link" came up for discussion yesterday at the New-York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been holding its sessions in this city since Wednesday. No formal action was taken by the conference, but Bishop Grant and Derrick and the Rev. Dr. T. W. Henderson, general manager of the Church's book room, in Philadelphia, had a "free word" to say. Bishop Grant pointed out that the work was thoroughly unscientific, illogical and inconclusive. Bishop Derrick said that not one of the absurd propositions put forth so gravely by the author was original with him, and if the book were a bid for notoriety it would fail of its object, besides doing the colored race no harm. Dr. Henderson said: "I have heard atheists and infidels use the same arguments as this man Hasskarrl, but this is the first time I ever knew them to be indorsed by a professed preacher of the doctrine of Christ."

After the session of the day was ended, Dr. Henderson said to a Tribune reporter: "Hasskarrl's arguments are too silly to merit reply." Being pressed to expose their fallacy a little, he added: "The Scripture says that out of one blood God created all men, in which relation, the Bible which is the first time I ever knew them to be indorsed by a professed preacher of the doctrine of Christ."

The negro has all the aspirations, inclinations, impulses and ambitions of the white man, and the negro has done about everything the white man has. No people in the world has more veneration than we; we are natural orators and vocalists of remarkable range. Let H. O. Tanner answer for what our race is capable of in painting; let the Greek text-book of Professor Scarborough of Wilberforce University, a slave in his youth, show what we can do in languages; Professor J. P. Shorter, of the same university, and Professor Hammond, of Paul Quinn College, Texas, show what the black man can do in mathematics and engineering; General Shafter bore witness to our fighting prowess in the Boxer wars, and as for preaching and politics, the white knows what we can do and are doing in those fields.

In fact, the black man's natural proclivity for poetry is well known to all. Every one of the few want too much, many white men think. When the poor Irish immigrant comes to America, give him a job on the police force, and he is content. Let the Chinaman wash your clothes, and he is content. But the negro wants a share of everything the white man has. Every one of the few advances and looks back over his shoulder he sees the black cloud coming. The white race is the only one we acknowledge to be our superior. The red man faded out before the white man in a few years. The white man kept us in slavery for 20 years, but thirty years after emancipation we had acquired \$40,000,000 of real estate, on which we pay taxes. The white man is too apt to judge the negro by the lowest specimens of our race. If the white man were to be judged that way, he would not feel proud of the verdict. All we ask of the white man is a man's chance on this earth. The Lord will decide whether we have souls or not, and, despite Hasskarrl may have more than one surprise in store for him on Judgment Day.

TURMOIL IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ENRAGED DEPUTIES FALL UPON EACH OTHER, HITTING AND KICKING.

London, May 27.—According to a dispatch from Rome published to-day, the scenes witnessed yesterday in the Italian Chamber of Deputies were repeated to-day. General Pelloux, the Premier, denounced the Socialist attacks on the Army, and wild turmoil ensued. The members of the Right rose and dashed at the Socialists, hitting and kicking, the session was suspended and the Chamber cleared by the officials.

Upon the resumption of the sitting Signor Ferry, Socialist, made a semi-apology for yesterday's insults, and the incident closed.

CANADA BLOCKS THE WAY.

HER DEMAND FOR PYRAMID HARBOR, IN ALASKA, REFUSED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONDITION ATTACHED TO ARBITRATION—CAUSE OF THE DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, May 27.—To clear up misunderstandings which appear to exist both in London, and, to some extent, in this country, as to the exact status of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain respecting Canadian-American issues, the following statement of the occurrences which led to the present condition of affairs has been secured from the best of authority:

When the Joint High Commission adjourned it was because it had reached an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Alaskan boundary question. After the adjournment the two governments took up this question with a view to settling it and thus removing it from the path of the many other important issues involved. There were numerous delays, owing to the need of exchanging views between London, Washington and Ottawa, and the authorities here became convinced that an adjustment was hopeless. But the feeling in London was more hopeful, and when Sir Julian Paunceforte reached London on his way to The Hague he held conferences with Lord Salisbury which resulted in a definite proposal for settling the boundary issue and removing it as an obstacle to the work of the Commission. The chief point of this proposal was that a separate tribunal of arbitration should pass on the boundary question. It was communicated to Ambassador Choate and by him to the State Department.

OFFICIALS SURPRISED AND INDIGNANT.

When the plan was received the President was at Hot Springs, and it was felt desirable to await his return before giving a final answer. There was little or no doubt that the answer would be favorable. Just as the acceptance was about to be given the officials here were surprised to have presented what they regarded as an extraordinary condition, which Canada imposed in connection with the submission of the question to arbitration. This condition was that, in any event, Canada should have Pyramid Harbor and a strip of territory on the Lynn Canal, without reference to the general conclusions reached by the tribunal of arbitration. This port and the strip of territory on the coast would have carried also the back country leading to the interior.

This condition, coming after the arbitration plan had been formally proposed and was about to be accepted, caused not only surprise but some degree of indignation among the officials here. After canvassing the situation, the view prevailed that Canada wanted arbitration on her side, would insure a favorable decision on her side, or else, if the decision was unfavorable, would give her rights in Pyramid Harbor and on the Lynn Canal contrary to the general decision of the arbitrators. It was decided not to accept this condition, and a peremptory refusal was given to the proposition.

Thus the matter stands. There is every reason to believe that the officials here will not yield to Canada's condition. If it is withdrawn arbitration may yet be arranged as a means of settling the boundary. The opinion in the highest quarters seems to be positive that without some such adjustment of the boundary matter the resumption of work by the Joint High Commission on the many other topics considered is improbable.

SATISFACTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 27.—The announcement of the failure of the Joint High Commission negotiations gives general satisfaction here, because it will enable the colony to resume independent negotiations with the United States for reciprocity in fishery products, which the Americans are desirous to conduct in return for unhampered admission to the salt supply in Newfoundland waters. It is believed here that, in view of Canada's failure, the British Government will not object to Newfoundland making a separate arrangement.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN RECEIPTS AT THE POSTOFFICES.

Washington, May 27 (Special).—Perhaps the best evidence of the prosperity of the country to be obtained from official sources is the evidence furnished by the Postoffice Department. The postal receipts for the month of May, before the payment of the salaries of the postmasters, are so far as the retarding or regressing of postoffices is concerned. Just before the expiration of every fiscal year that Department furnishes to the press a list of the postoffices affected—those increased in salary and those decreased, with the amount of salary stated. Some of the offices, by increase of business, are entitled to a larger compensation for their postmasters, others, by falling off in business, are reduced in the compensation paid to their postmasters. It can be stated that the list of the present year will show a greater number of postoffices favorably affected than at any previous period in the history of the Government.

Nor is this all. Last year there was so large an excess of expenditure over appropriation for the delivery of the mails—amounting to about \$50,000 deficit—that it became necessary for the Appropriations committee in Congress to warn the Postmaster-General that he must not do the same thing again. But liberal increases were allowed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. It is now said on high authority that Congress will be asked at the next session to enlarge the appropriation for this purpose and for the salaries of postmasters.

The business of the country is steadily and, it would appear from these facts, rapidly growing in volume. The Postoffice Department is a good barometer by which to gauge the financial atmosphere of the Republic, as it extends through the entire territory from North to South and from East to West, and measures the ability of the farmer and the mechanic, as well as of the merchant and the manufacturer.

WORKING FOR ARBITRATION.

MR. WHITE TO BRING FORWARD THE AMERICAN PROPOSITION THIS WEEK.

The Hague, May 27.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, and chief member of the American delegation to the International Peace Conference, announced yesterday that he would bring forward the United States arbitration proposal next week. The details of the proposition were not completed in time for yesterday's sitting. The principle of arbitration being admitted, the discussion yesterday turned upon the question of the permanence of the arbitration tribunal, to which a careful canvass shows a majority of the committee in favor of the permanent tribunal.

The sections of the Committee on the Laws of Warfare, charged to deal with the subject of Articles XXIII to XXXIV, which deal with prisoners of war, and it was agreed to adopt the articles, with slight verbal amendments.

These questions were taken up first in pursuance of the general plan to dispose first of the subjects giving rise to the least contention. The municipality of The Hague gave a concert this evening in honor of the members of the Conference. It was a brilliant affair. The audience included the delegations, with their wives and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

All Pullman Sleepers for Tampa via Plant System, connecting with Steamships for Havana, now run by Jacksonville.—Adv.

WAR DEPARTMENT REFORM.

THE SECRETARY APPARENTLY CHANGING HIS POLICY.

EXERCISING AUTHORITY OVER BUREAU CHIEFS—NO MORE "COLOSSAL BLUNDERS" LIKELY TO BE PERPETRATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 27.—There have been a number of signs recently of a change of policy on the part of the Secretary of War in dealing with the military heads of the staff departments. Much favorable comment is heard on the order of last week for a thorough test of the condensed preparation known as the "emergency ration" for troops in the field, especially in tropical climates. A board of commissary officers had previously reported adversely on the merits and availability of the food mixture, holding that there was no call for its introduction into the Army ration. But the preparation was afterward tried by officers and men in the field, who not only liked, but thrived on the stuff. This irregular test seemed to discredit the previous board's report, and now the Secretary of War has ordered the purchase of several thousand emergency rations for trial in the Philippines.

This move is regarded as a great improvement on the Egan methods heretofore in vogue in the Commissary Department, under which occurred the "colossal blunder" of purchasing some seven million pounds of canned beef as an experiment before its merits were at all known to the Army. It is taken to indicate that two things have occurred—first, that hereafter no large purchases of a merely experimental line of supplies of any kind are to be made without at least some knowledge of their adaptability to the service; and second, that the head of the War Department, stung by public criticisms of his impotency in the hands of the bureau chiefs, has at last determined to exercise his authority despite their "decisions."

THE SECRETARY'S CABINET.

A few weeks ago, when the press outcry against bureaucracy and its methods was loudest, the Secretary of War issued an order that there should hereafter be a stated meeting of the eleven military chiefs of bureaus once each week in the Secretary's office, for general conference on the status of affairs in the general branches of the service. At these meetings suggestions were to be received, a mutual comparison of notes was to be made, and a general understanding of affairs had to be followed up by the necessary orders of the Secretary. In short, the plan contemplated a sort of Cabinet mode of procedure at these weekly meetings, the Secretary of War presiding, which would bring the bureau chiefs into closer touch with the head of the Department and keep him more fully informed of what was going on around him.

The proposed innovation was not satisfactory to the bureau chiefs, its tendency being to bring the operations of each too much into daylight, too much under the observation of the other bureaus. They are jealous of their prerogatives, and particularly jealous of each other. Each one knows that he can more successfully deal with the Secretary alone concerning matters of his bureau than he can in a general conference in the presence of all the chiefs. Whether any of these meetings have been held is not known. There was, at any rate, no enthusiasm over the order in any of the bureaus; on the contrary, it was resented as a private by several of the great chiefs. One of them remarked that "it will not last long; I know how to run my own department without the help or suggestions of any of the others."

Nevertheless, the order was looked upon as a step in the right direction—one which would conduce to the advantage of War Department administration. The Secretary's most recent admission that it was evidence of a desire on his part at least to curb the power of the bureaus and bring things back once again to their normal condition. Under such a system of management, no matter what the result of the conference would have been almost impossible for Egan to have bought seven million pounds of worthless beef without the knowledge or connivance of his superior.

THE PARIS STICKS FAST.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO FLOAT HER FAILS—HOPE GROWING FAINTER.

Falmouth, May 27.—Another supreme effort to float the Paris was made this evening, but resulted in failure. Six tugs were made fast to the steamer by steel hawsers and anchors were put out astern, the chains from which were attached to the steam winches on the stranded steamers. The propellers of the Paris were then driven at full steam astern, but the efforts were unavailing. After an hour's straining the main hawser broke, and the task was abandoned until to-morrow evening.

The hope of floating the Paris is growing faint. The attempt made yesterday to float the steamer failed chiefly on account of the leakage of the engine-room tank.

The sea is smoother to-day, and the damage to the steamer is apparently not increasing.

AN INQUIRY BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 27.—The Treasury Department has informed the International Navigation Company that it intends to hold an inquiry as soon as practicable into the stranding of the Paris, and the company has replied, offering the Government all the assistance in its power. General Dumont, the supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, said to-day that it was not his purpose to send an assessor of the case of the accident, as nothing could be gained by such a course, but soon after the arrival in this country of the responsible officers of the Paris, the assessor would be held responsible for the disaster. This, he said, was the usual course. The maximum penalty for the case of the accident is the revocation of the license of the guilty parties.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Dallas, Tex., May 27.—Officials of the Texas and Pacific Railroad here have received advices that a passenger train on the Pecos Valley road was wrecked last night near Canon City. The train was derailed by a landslide. One brakeman and one passenger were drowned. The entire train is reported destroyed.

Leadville, Col., May 27.—After the blockade, lasting for four months, the South Park line has been opened, and a train reached here from Denver. The South Park officials announce that from now on trains will be regular. The blockade has been in force since January 21, and has been by far the longest in the history of railroading in Colorado.

Pittsburg, May 27.—Seven men were injured in a powder explosion at Mine No. 3 of the Youghiogheny River Coal Company at Scott Haven, Penn., to-day. The men were badly burned, but all recovered except one. The explosion was caused by a match igniting an old stocking filled with blasting powder, which was lying on a table in the mine. The powder-cans in a mine car in which the men were riding.

Peoria, Ill., May 27.—W. H. Binman has gone to New-York to arrange for the shipment of one of the largest orders of agricultural machinery to South America that has ever been made from the east-coast of the United States. The order, valued at \$100,000, consists of reapers, mowers and other farm implements, and is to be shipped by sea within a few days. The destination is the Argentine Republic.

Charleston, W. Va., May 27.—Seven hundred and fifty corporations arrived under the laws of West Virginia were yesterday returned delinquent for non-payment of their license taxes. They must pay a tax and a penalty of \$5, or their charters will be declared forfeited.

San Francisco, May 27.—The United States transport Solace arrived here to-day from Manila, via Honolulu. She had on board a large number of soldiers and sailors whose terms of service expired or who have been incapacitated for duty.

THE "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS." The new fast train on the New-York Central, leaving New-York 8:00 p. m., daily, arrive Buffalo 7:45, Niagara Falls 8:40, Toronto 10:30 next morning.—Adv.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

A STARTLING RUMOR FROM THE PEACE CONGRESS.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE SAID TO OPPOSE DISCUSSION AFFECTING RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS TO SEIZE PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA—ANGLO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 27.—It is now reasonably certain that the American Ambassador has not succeeded in convincing Lord Salisbury that Canada ought not to have absolute veto power upon the Foreign Office in arranging the diplomatic settlement of questions at issue between England and America. The series of conferences held here between Sir Julian Paunceforte and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate has ended in the adoption by the Foreign Office of the Ottawa proposals and the complete arrest of negotiations for the reassembling of the Joint Commission. The leading English journal begs the question when it asserts that Americans do not grasp the idea of the mother country's relations with self-governing colonies, and that it is as much out of place to talk of Canadian opinion as the power behind the British Government as it would be to use similar language of the opinion of any American State.

Canada does not hold the same relation to the British Government as a single State to the Federal Union; Canada is a colony, free to legislate for and to govern itself, but it has also come to have exceptional power and influence over British diplomacy, which no other colony exercises. This is the plain fact, which "The Times" conceals when it suggests that Americans do not understand England's relations with Canada. Australia does not control British diplomacy in the Far East, nor has the Cape Government exercised the veto power upon the imperial policy in Africa, nor has British Guiana taken possession of the Venezuela boundary question as a local rather than an imperial issue. Canada alone has the distinction of being the self-willed power behind the Foreign Office.